

for four numbers and for
card views of your
hospital.
a punch and pop in
EVEMENTS
Written by
J. E. JONES
Monthly at Washington, D.
15 cents a copy,
MENTS is national, clean
me. It is a small price
ood things.
or writes: "If the future
good as the first it will
least \$100 to me."
he says: "It's a nice bit
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ure to cooperate with you
and distributing the clean
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have presented."
E. JONES,
g. Washington, D. C.
RY MAN
ODRINKS
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ee to seven days by the
EAL TREATMENT. Write
for information and list-
will be sent you in a
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strictest privacy.
EAL INSTITUTE,
Phone 4215
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OVERTON ABSOLUTELY
OVERTONE.
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KFORD
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WIN
MAINE

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXIII—NUMBER 18. BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917. \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Wash- ington.

By J. E. Jones.
WHO IS GOING TO PAY?
The profits of the United States Steel Corporation for 1917 will be \$490,000,000; and most of this will be made out of war supplies. Is it any wonder that people in Wall Street are asking: "Do you think there is any danger of the war being stopped?" There have been various propositions before the Senate to tax excess profits, and under analysis all these propositions have been juggled in the interests of Steel. Every effort to shift a substantial part of the war burden onto the capitalistic interests has met with defeat. Something like \$1,000,000,000 additional is to be loaned to the Allies; and before many months war will be costing the people of the United States one million dollars an hour. In the face of these frightful conditions Congress has stood by the rich all the way through. The common people are the ones who will have to pay the tax.
LIBERTY LOAN ADVERTISING.
Groups of advertising interests have been buckling into Washington, attempting to secure appropriations for advertising the next Liberty Loan. They want about a million and a half dollars, out of which they propose that the small papers of the country shall receive \$100,000, and the rest of the pot will be split between the Curtis publications, and a few other large groups. Of course the influential daily newspapers are to be taken care of—otherwise they might "spill the beans." At the United States Treasury the question of newspaper advertising is receiving serious consideration, and the policy of giving the 15,000 small papers of the country some of the crumbs, is being looked on with favor. Mr. McAdoo is reported as having said that he believed "every paper should be treated exactly alike." Of course there may be no advertising at all. None was done for the first Liberty Loan; but more difficulty is expected with the next issue of bonds.

HOOPER IS SUCCEEDING.
One after another of the great industrial agencies are coming to the front, agreeing with Food Administration Hoover upon prices to be charged for food supplies. "The Hoover Administration is getting what it wants," declared one of the representatives of the largest institutions in the country. That tells the story rather completely. Mr. Hoover makes a business of finding out what prices are somewhere within reason, and then he gets the men who will handle the different commodities to agree to sell at a stipulated figure. That they are all doing it, because they know that if they do not, the Government will proceed to set arbitrary prices, as was done in the case of the coal miners.
MEXICO IS IN GOOD GRACES.
For a long time Mexico was under suspicion, but recent developments indicate that the Carranza Government has grown rapidly in favor of late; and the probabilities are that the republic to the southwest will eventually land a loan. All fear that German propaganda has been manipulated from Mexico is being removed.
WASHINGTON AND THE PACIFICISTS.
While the People's Council was having its difficulties trying to meet in Minneapolis, Madison and Chicago, the report gained ground that the pacifists would come to Washington to hold their sessions, and it was made plain through the public press that the pacifists would permit the meeting, and do it protection. The idea that free speech is to be suppressed is apparent, but as popular in the Capital as in the interior of the country. In Washington pacifists are not regarded as persons attempting to interfere with the Government policy. "They are looked upon merely as people who believe that the war could be brought to close at a very early date, instead of 'getting to the last ditch.'" It is true that pacifism is not flourishing in Washington; but to the credit of the city it may be said that discussions of every phase of public questions, whether of the war or not, are not forbidden.

VIC MURDOCK COMES BACK.
A few years ago a young newspaper came to Congress from the State of Kansas. This young Murdock

GRANGE NEWS

CANTON GRANGE.
Canton Grange observed Young People's Night, Saturday evening, with a good attendance. The chairs were filled by the young people, Arthur Tucker acting as Worthy Master. At the close of the meeting the following program was enjoyed:
Piano solo, Miss Ada Bonney
Reading, Mrs. W. A. Lucas
Music, Arthur Westgate, violin, and Miss Eleanor Westgate, piano
Reading, Mrs. H. M. Tucker
Remarks, Herbert M. Tucker
Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by Arthur and Eleanor Westgate.

UNION GRANGE.
Union Grange, East Sumner, met Saturday evening, Sept. 7, in regular session with a fair attendance. The minutes of the last meeting were read and the resolutions of respect on the death of Helen Chandler were presented by the following committee: Nellie Blahoe, Lucy Russell, Nellie Ricker, and read by the secretary, Ida Boney. The report of sick members and Ruth Crockett and Win Allen improving. Patriotic songs were sung and the meeting closed in usual form. The next meeting will be in two weeks, an afternoon session.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.
Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 135, West Bethel, held its regular meeting Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, with 25 members and two visitors present. Officers pro tem. Overseer, Chaplain, Secretary, Assistant Steward, Lady Assistant Steward, Gate Keeper, Corres., Flora. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on two candidates. It was voted to begin the meeting at eight o'clock sharp. A special meeting will be held Friday evening to make plans for the coming Grange fair to be held Sept. 25. The literary program consisting of the Grange Paper read by Mabel Carpenter.

NORWAY GRANGE.
Norway Grange met Sept. 8 in regular session. Meeting called to order by Worthy Overseer, Fred Lovejoy, at 2 p. m. Meeting opened in form and minutes of last meeting read. The Grange joined in singing "America," after which several matters of business were taken up and disposed of. Sister Leticia Watson resigned from the committee on the Grange fair to be held later, as she would not be able to attend to the duties that would devolve upon her. A member will be appointed at the next meeting. Resolutions of respect were read by Sister Isaac Cox on the death of Sister Hattie Tison Delano.

An abbreviated literary program followed but it was interesting. The topic, "Trips about the country and what I have gained by experience and observation," was made very entertaining and instructive by Sisters Isabella Cox, Zilpha Prince, Leticia Watson, Leona Tobbs, Lucella Merriam, Mary Ousard and others. Report of stand and feature committee present, corn and grain, Fred Lovejoy and Frank Gammon. This was followed by current events, and quotations.
Lecturer read program for next meeting, and announced that the first meeting in October, the 13th, will be devoted to our Goddesses, Pomona, Flora, and Ceres. The meeting of Oct. 21, Members Day; Meeting of Nov. 19, Young People's Day.
The program for the meeting of Sept. 22 follows:
Opening Song, "As We Go Forth To Labor," Page 23, G. M. Love.
Reading, "Beautiful Grange That I Love."
Topic, "The Grange as a training school for leadership," led by Edith Knightly, followed by general discussion.
Song, selected.
Brotherhood Topic, "Pictures for the Home," Discussion led by Alice Frost, followed by Anne Brown, Alice Thorstein and others.
A study of our local industries, on to formal talk by J. A. Washburn, followed by general discussion.
Music, Novel Brown.
Song, selected by Charlotte.
Topic, "Pictures for the Home," Discussion led by Alice Frost, followed by Anne Brown, Alice Thorstein and others.
What I have missed and what I have gained in Grange progress during the summer. General responses.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.
Continued on page 3.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
Morning service and sermon at 10.45. Sunday school at 12.
Evening service at 7. Topic for next Sunday, "Enjoying the World, God has given us; the joy of Living."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Morning worship Sunday at 10.45. Sunday school at 12.
Christian Endeavor service Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Topic, "A Christian's Power," Mrs. Upton leader.
The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Mrs. Chapman extends a cordial invitation to all ladies of the parish and it is hoped that a large number will be present.
Mid-week service Tuesday evening at 7.30.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

State Superintendent Urges a Regular Attendance.
As a measure of present defense and for the future welfare of the country, as well as for the individual benefit of the children themselves, it is of the greatest importance that our schools be maintained in the highest standard of efficiency while our country is at war. To this end we are calling upon superintending school committees, superintendents, teachers and parents to join us in a campaign to conserve the usual standard of the schools of the State of Maine.

During 1916 our school enrollment included 152,470 pupils and it is our duty to sustain this record even in the present situation. If the attendance is reduced, the future strength of state and nation will be correspondingly impaired. During the early part of the term school officials should compare the attendance register with that of last year and with the census report, and if a falling off is revealed a special effort should be made to secure the usual number or even to increase it. Parents should not take advantage of the present situation and make it an excuse to seek to keep their children out of school, but should cooperate sympathetically with school authorities in their attempt to maintain the standard of the schools. It is important that children give prompt and regular attendance to school duties.

The normal schools and colleges should not be overlooked. I would urge all of the young people of the state, who can possibly do so, to find a way to continue their college courses. Should the war continue for some time as it may and the full strength of our resources be called into service, an education will prove a most valuable asset to those who are unfortunate in war. Not only as a selfish consideration, but as a patriotic duty, our young people should continue their education. We have faith that our boys in the trenches will make the world safe for democracy, but the schools of our country must see to it that that democracy is highly prized and as dearly fought as it is.

However, our schools must bear their share of the present burden and we must adjust our programs in conformity with the needs of the times. The children of the schools may materially increase the man power in the channels of production; there should be no idle hands. It is important that the out of school hours be advantageously employed. Rather than an unwarranted delay in opening school this fall, we should adjust our program to earlier sessions or to part day classes in localities where the older children are needed in harvesting and in preserving the crop. School authorities and interested citizens should get together and plan a program which will prove most advantageous to the community.
There never was an opportunity such as the present affords to teach the saving generation in careful manner the lessons of time, energy and maintenance and to engender lessons of thrift and economy. To the teachers of the state it becomes a duty to present the lessons of the hour to a manner which will secure the sympathetic cooperation of the children themselves.
After the schools are fairly open we may send to school officers for a comparison of the enrollment and attendance of the present with former years.
Very sincerely yours,
A. O. Thomas,
State Supt. of Public Schools.

The Citizen Office has a well equipped plant and solicits your printing.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED

Plurality Against More Than 2 to 1

By a vote of over 2 to 1 woman lost her chance to vote by the special election last Monday. Only one county, Knox, and two cities, Auburn and Rockland, went "Yes."
The latest returns give the plurality against woman suffrage of 17,115 out of a total vote of 55,559. The vote was 19,272 yes and 36,387 no. The final total is expected to reach 60,000, or exactly half of the referendum vote on the prohibitory law in 1911 and less than 50 per cent of the normal vote at state elections.
There was a margin of only 112 votes in favor of the amendment for apportionment of representatives to the Legislature in the event of the merger of towns or cities. The total was 17,541 to 17,429.

The proposed amendment to empower the Governor and Council to remove Sheriffs who failed to enforce the laws, and appoint their successors, was apparently carried, the plurality being 2,552 and gradually increasing. The vote was 23,773 to 21,221.
The propositions to divide towns into election districts and to amend the militia law seemed to have been defeated by at least 2500. The vote was: Polling places, 17,553 yes; 19,342 no; militia law, 16,426 yes, 15,932 no.

BETHEL'S VOTE.

Am.	Yes	No
1	83	57
2	113	20
3	66	35
4	61	29
5	66	23

ENFORCEMENT OF INSPECTION LAW.

By A. M. G. Soule, Chief, Bureau of Inspection.
In order to avoid any misunderstanding which may exist as to the attitude of officials who are charged with the power and authority to enforce the laws regulating the sale of food products and other commodities, thus preventing adulteration and fraudulent practices, a brief statement at this time seems necessary. The Pure Food and Drug Law and other statutes regulating the same of commercial feeding stuffs, fertilizers, agricultural seeds and spraying materials were framed in behalf of the consumer. Just at this time when great stress is being placed on the subject of conservation of food, it seems absolutely necessary that the consumer should be protected, and with this end in view the enforcement of the Food and Drug Law should be prosecuted as vigorously as ever. Although there seems to be no disposition on the part of the dealers and manufacturers to adulterate or supply substitutes for any particular class of goods, the idea has gone forth and the opinion is being expressed that, owing to the great necessity for food and for conservation along all lines, the Department charged with the enforcement of the law should be less vigilant, but such is not the case as it would seem a great injustice to the honest dealer, as well as a step backward, to refrain from careful inspection and complete investigations as to the disposition of food at the present time. Food, if sold under unclean and insanitary conditions, even at a reduction of price, is not economy, as the consumption of such food is liable to cause disease which means, necessarily, added expense to the consumer. So would the disposing of adulterated and misbranded goods mean fraud. It is, of course, understood that the Department of Agriculture stands ready to assist and advise in every way possible, with this end in view of conserving every crumb of food for the use of the people of this state and to assist in producing food to feed our soldiers in the field and the allies; but charged as we are with the enforcement of the laws to prevent fraud, adulteration and sophistication, it will be the policy of the Department to be fully as active in the inspection of all commodities, as in normal times.

NAVY LEAGUE.
The Navy League have moved their headquarters to Mr. Upton's Main floor with hours from 9.30 a. m. to 12 m. on Tuesday and Thursday; from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Friday and Saturday. Miss Belle Farrington is now in charge.
Another box of articles will be sent the last of this week and all who have articles completed are asked to send them in.
There is still need for knitted articles and yarn will be furnished to all who will help.

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Why not renew your subscription to The Country Gentleman through
CARL L. BROWN,
The Patten Man, MAINE.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mrs. Adrian Iselin of Yellow House, New Rochelle, N. Y., was a visitor at the Inn on Friday last.
On Saturday evening the usual two hours dancing was enjoyed by a merry party of guests and their friends. The cool evenings have made the dancing more popular and the attendance was large.
Mr. Burton Rose and Mr. Chas. L. Pollard have returned to the Inn for the winter. They have been in camp at Harrison, Maine, during the summer months.
Miss Dorothy Freeman has had a long exhibition of water colors at the Inn for several days. She is very much pleased with Bethel and the surrounding country and hopes to return to do some work here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Briggs and son of Scarsdale, N. Y., were overnight guests at the Inn on Sunday. They entertained at dinner Miss Maria Pease, who is an oldtime friend of the family.
Mr. John Craig, Jr., son of the well known actor, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Merrick, stopped over at the Inn while on their way to Megantic for two weeks fishing. These young men have lately returned from France where they have been driving ambulances.

Mr. William Fuller is very busy these days getting his new home in condition. He expects a carload of his furniture to arrive from New York soon and will probably be settled by October first. We shall be very sorry to lose Mr. Fuller from the Inn as he has long been the centre of the social life here.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The articles which have been sent to headquarters have proven very satisfactory as will be seen by the following letter:
"We wish to thank you for your shipment of Hospital Garments and Supplies. They are most satisfactory, made, and we are very glad to receive them."
Margaret G. Fiske,
"Red Cross Supply Service,"
"142 Berkeley St.,
Boston, Mass."

The Red Cross are to hold a dance in Grange Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 14, in order to get money to buy more yarn and supplies. The admission will be 10 cents and dancing 35 cents per couple. Music, piano and drums. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee will be on sale.

If anyone would contribute some stove wood it would be greatly appreciated as the rooms are rather cool for the workers.

NAVY LEAGUE LAWN PARTY.
Messrs. Bingham and Upton request the presence of all those who are interested in helping for the Navy League at a Patriotic Lawn Party to be held at Bethel Inn on Saturday, September 22nd, at three o'clock, P. M. Speech by Mr. Alton C. Wheeler. Music and refreshments.
If you will kindly send a postal to Bethel Inn signifying your intention of being present it will be sincerely appreciated.

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WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c, 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.
ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 19—12; Res., 29—7

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE

C. C. BRYANT,

2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

School Shoes

A new and varied assortment of shoes for the girls and boys. Stockings, Boston garters, laces, polishes, etc.
SHOE REPAIRING.
YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.
Phone 14-4.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.
Office hours—8.00 A. M. to 4.00 P. M.

FOR SALE.

120 quart milk route, cart and bottles. Inquire of
E. J. STEARNS,
Bethel, Maine.

AUTOMOBILISTS.

We wish to announce that we are prepared to do all kinds of automobile tire and tube vulcanizing and solicit your patronage.
BETHEL VULCANIZING CO.,
At Andrews' Garage, Bethel, Maine.
8-16-17.

PIGS FOR SALE.

Five pure blooded White Chester pigs for sale. Inquire of
HERMAN MASON,
Bethel, Maine.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS

WANTED—State age and price.

CITIZEN OFFICE,

Bethel, Maine.

HORSES FOR SALE.

1 pair black horses weighing 2400 pounds, sound and all right. Will sell for reasonable price.
M. H. LYDON,
8-30 St-p. R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Me.

FOUND.

On the North Newry road an over coat. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
C. C. BRYANT,
Bethel, Maine.

LIBRARY MEETING.

A special meeting of the trustees will be held at Mrs. Straw's next Monday evening for the purpose of selecting new books. Patrons are requested to send in their list of books by Saturday.

THURSDAY CLOSING

TO CONTINUE.

The merchants of Bethel village have decided to continue the closing of their stores on Thursday afternoons until further notice.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

A fresh shipment of Huston's Cookies enables us to offer them at lower prices than you can find elsewhere.

Bathurst,	2lbs., 45c
Graham,	2lbs., 35c
Fig Newton,	2lbs., 35c
Ginger Snaps,	2lbs., 30c
Heralds,	2lbs., 35c
Finest Oatmeal,	2lbs., 35c
Mol. Oatmeal,	2lbs., 35c
And 9 others at equally low prices.	

BETHEL FRUIT STORE

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1898 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

NORWAY

The new post office was open for public inspection Friday evening. Norway can boast one of the best offices for its size in the state, up to date in every respect. The section is of solid oak, and contains 520 metal boxes, all with combination locks; separate windows for postal savings, money orders and registered letters, stamps and general delivery, and parcel post. Within the enclosure is every device to assist the clerk, city delivery carriers, and U. S. D. men in the quick handling of mail. Among the accessories is an oak writing desk, type-writer desk, a large and convenient safe, innumerable cases of drawers in addition to the regulation fixtures, individual lockers, a lavatory with hot and cold water, a large writing desk for the public occupies the front window and a private office for the post master is fitted with a roll top desk etc. The office is finished with steel ceiling in white and is steam heated. There is 1600 sq. ft. of working space. Saturday morning found the force at work in their new quarters.

Superintendent Theo C. Merrill with the approval of the school board has decided on a plan for semi-annual promotions in the High school and the grades. It provided for the more rapid advancement of the most proficient pupils, and gives those who fall of promotion a chance to make good in a half year's work, whereas the annual promotion makes a whole year's work to be gone over. The Norway school will be among the first in the state to adopt the new plan, which has been adopted by many other states, and has worked out advantageously wherever tried out. The number of pupils to register this fall breaks all previous records.

The regular tips of the boats on

Date of birth, city of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio. Frank J. Cheney, makes oath that he is a resident of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and is a citizen of the United States, and is qualified to hold the office of Notary Public in and for the County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and he is duly sworn to perform the duties of said office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of September, 1917.

A. W. OLESON, Notary Public.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio.

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Saturday morning to Augusta, where they will visit Mrs. Fawcett's sisters. Mrs. Charles Andrews and Mrs. Florence Hall.

Harl Thibodeau, principal of the High school at Norton, Mass., has returned to his school after spending his vacation with his father and sister, Thomas and Miss Tess Thibodeau.

Win Kimball returned to New Bedford, Mass., by auto the first of the week, having spent several weeks of his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kimball, Cottage street.

Mr. Kimball has been appointed on the permanent list of faculty, teaching mechanics, electricity, heat, light and sound, also being appointed supervisor of the X-ray work and wireless telegraphy.

Philip Young, who has been employed at the Seaside Drug store during the summer, has returned to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fredland Young.

Mrs. Charlotte Grant and son, Roger, of Freeport are the guests of Mrs. Walter S. Chandler and family.

Mrs. E. R. Topham of Toronto, Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Brown.

Before returning to her home she will visit her father and brother, Samuel and Fred Moore, at Glend.

Miss Esther Hutchins has been visiting her grandparents in Exeter, N. H., for the past two weeks.

Francis Sweet left Thursday for Boston, where he has a position in Tufts Medical school, teaching in the pre-medical or preparatory work.

Mrs. William Cash has been packing her household goods and expected to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday, where Mr. Cash has work in the Navy Yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Lovering and son of Wakefield, Mass., were recent guests of Mr. Lovering's uncle, A. T. Bennett, and family.

Mrs. Lucella E. Merriam, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Arthur Allen in Auburn, and Mrs. J. M. Pike in Bangor, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Flora K. Stearns is caring for Miss Little York.

Miss Annie Hamlin, who has been spending the month of August at her home in South Waterford, has returned to Norway, and the dress-making rooms at Brown & Buck's have been opened.

Miss Lena Spick of New York, who has been spending the summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Buck, North Norway, is visiting her brother, Alfred S. Buck, and family.

WILSON'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hart, Willie Adams and J. F. Hart went to Errol, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell Littlehale are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Bucknam.

Mr. Charles Galt, who has been working for J. W. Bucknam this summer, has moved his wife and three small sons from Fryeburg, Me., into the George Nason rent.

Verna Pennock has gone back to her grandmother's, Mrs. Hugh Hoyt, after a ten days' visit at her cousin's, Joseph Hart's.

E. S. Bennett came down from the lakes, Thursday, and Friday heard a trial at H. W. Hickett's of a party for killing deer.

W. A. Cobb and daughter went to Lewiston, Thursday, to carry his nephew, Gerald Dunn, who has been spending his summer vacation at Ariscoos Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Fawne Littlehale were down from their camp, Baskin Lodge, Friday to attend the K. of P. ball at Errol.

Mrs. Clyde Ripley went to Magalloway Plantation, Saturday, where she will teach the school this winter.

Leon Bennett has gone to Bath, Me., where he was to have been married, Sept. 3rd, to the young lady who taught school here last winter, Miss Gertrude Allison. He has bought the Azaleas House and expects to take possession of it the first of October.

Our school commenced Sept. 10 with Miss Jennie McBain of Alliston, Mass., as teacher.

A large number of people from this town attended the K. of P. ball at Errol, Friday, Sept. 7th.

R. W. Bennett went to Errol, Wednesday, on his way to "Saltire Lodge," on the Umbagog Lake.

Mrs. Clinton Bennett is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cameron, at Wentworth Location, while her husband is at Farmhouse Lake golfing.

MASON.

Misses Elsie and Amy Garey, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Eli Grover, have returned to their home in West Sumner.

School commenced Monday with Miss Marjorie Jordan of Bryant's Pond as teacher.

Marshall Hastings of Bethel was in town Sunday.

E. H. Merrill and son, Guy, went to Lewiston, Saturday.

Mrs. Eli Grover and children visited relatives in Bethel, Saturday.

THE BANK OF SAFETY AND SERVICE

Persistency in Business

Prudent men work persistently for more business—and work of such character always brings its reward, whether in time of peace or war.

The Paris Trust Company has every modern facility at your service and cordially invites your checking account.

PERLEY F. RIPLEY, Pres., ALTON C. WHEELER, Vice-Pres., J. HASTINGS BEAN, Sec., IRVING O. BARROWS, Treas.

DIRECTORS

PERLEY F. RIPLEY
ALTON C. WHEELER
J. HASTINGS BEAN
IRVING O. BARROWS
WILLIAM J. WHEELER
DR. B. M. STUART
FRED N. WRIGHT
HERBERT G. FLETCHER
FRED R. PERLEY

JOHN B. ROBINSON
LESLIE E. MARON
D. HENRY FIELD
GEORGE W. COLE
SUMNER E. NEWELL
CHARLES E. TEBBETS
BENJAMIN S. BILLINGS
JOHN A. TITUS
EDWIN J. MANN

PARIS TRUST COMPANY

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

BRANCH BANK AT BUCKFIELD ME.

PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

"Safety First" For Automobile Owners.

MR. CAR OWNER:

Now that you are thinking about how soon you can get your car out for the 1917 season is the time for you to think about placing INSURANCE FOR THAT CAR.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST LOSS of your car by FIRE, LIGHTNING & THEFT. Our policies cover the car at all times wherever it may be, on the road, or in any building in this country or Canada.

PROTECT YOURSELF against possible suits for personal injury, damage to property of others, and damage to your own car by collision, by a LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, and COLLISION policy.

WE HAVE THE COMPANIES! THEY ARE THE BEST

YOU HAVE THE CAR, AND YOURS IS THE LIABILITY. WE'LL RELIEVE YOU OF THE LIABILITY, and it won't be necessary for you to turn the car in to pay the premium either. THE RATES ARE REASONABLE.

Write or phone, giving make of car, model year, number, and purpose for which car is used, and we will gladly quote you rates.

DO IT NOW.

STUART W. GOODWIN

NORWAY

Insurance

MAINE

ROOFING-ROOFING-ROOFING

This week owing to the arrival of a large car of NEPONSET products, the result of making a contract to handle this stock, we are going to make good our promise to you to watch this space for the best trade in Roofing to be had in this vicinity.

When you purchase a suit of clothes, quality and price determine your purchase, then why should you not be as particular in selecting your Roofing which for twenty-four hours in the day, day in and day out, year in and year out, is openly exposed to the changeable weather.

If these are facts we will give you the answer:

Buy Paroid Roofing

The only Roofing having a record of eighteen years.

And it is here in large quantities for your inspection. The Oxford Electric Company have a roof covered with the Light fourteen years ago and is still in fine condition. It you want the best, it is Paroid. If you want a medium grade we have that, if you want a cheap grade we have that too, all of which we will be pleased to have you inspect and compare quality and price with any offered by other dealers.



The Perfect Shingles

The word "perfect" is a much-abused term, but it is the one word that describes Neponset Twin Shingles. They are the perfect shingles. They embody everything you want and need in a shingle—good looks, lasting wear, fire-resistance and economy.

If you come in today and let us show you these beautiful

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

you'll agree that they are the perfect shingles. Neponset Twin Shingles are made of felt, asphalt and crushed rock pressed into one inseparable mass and surfaced with red or green crushed slate—they look like slate but cost less.

Whether you plan to build or repair now or later come in and see "The Roofing Development of the Twentieth Century."

This Tells the Story

NEPONSET PRODUCTS

Neponset Paroid, Heavy	-	-	\$ 3.25
Neponset Paroid, Light	-	-	2.75
Neponset Universal, 1 Ply	-	-	1.25
Neponset Universal, 2 Ply	-	-	1.60
Neponset Universal, 3 Ply	-	-	2.00
Twin Ashfalt Shingles	-	-	6.50
Wall Board, Cream White	-	-	30.00
Quartered Oak Wall Board	-	-	32.50
Battens per 100 feet	-	-	1.25
Sheathing Paper	-	-	1.15

Freight allowed on Roofing to Bethel on orders of 5 Rolls or more.

Barretts Tarred Felt 3c per pound.

Red Cedar Shingles, Extra, \$5.50.

Red Cedar "A" Shingles \$4.75.

2d Clear White Cedar Shingles \$3.50.

These are bundled 25 courses to the thousand instead of 23 for White Cedar. Costs much less to lay them, contains wide ones, making the cost actually less than White Cedar, not to take into consideration the durability.

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

HABITS.

Flora Williams Wood.

Habits cling to us like a growth of fungi to an oak. We grow to them as we grow to the oak. If we anticipate we will be unhappy, and old before our time, that prophecy is very apt to be fulfilled, simply because thinking so, helps to make it inevitable. Optimism is a gift of Psychology, hope and inspiration are found in the Bible. Some of us get in the habit of reading the Bible, others get the habit of smoking, disbelieving until life becomes a burden to us instead of a pleasure. We get the habit of certain dress, certain kind of doing certain things. We often come so habitual in our make-up, as to be an all around pest, that is, if habits are not good ones, for, if we are bad, the world is seldom tolerant. People with good habits always are a welcome place. We should take care of our habits for the very reason that we are slow growth and seldom malleable, until we become a victim to faults, either good or bad. We get the habit of lying in bed in the morning or rising early, retiring early, late. We also get in the habit of strong drinks and other dissipations and it is much easier to nip in the bud these habits, than to try to get rid of them when they have become a second nature to us. We get the habit of becoming a recluse, of being selfish, of contradicting, and misrepresenting, and a thousand other little things. I might mention, until we find our socially altogether changed, far from what the Creator intended us to be. We should then be very careful of our habits, since they mould character for either good or bad.

Worst of all, we are apt to be careless in the habit of our dress, forgetting that it always pays to be well groomed, although there may not be another person within a radius of ten miles to see us. We feel better we are clean. To be well groomed does not always mean fashionable dress, but cleanliness for the most part. There is no excuse for a person being untidy unless a helpless invalid, and habit of being just a little particular—not painfully so—demands respect every time. If we are clean in habits morally and physically, we appear at a better advantage everywhere and neatness is always a recommendation for us, and speaks plainer than words. Many good positions are obtained this badge of self respect. Habits are essential and non-essential. Let us mistake the two kinds. Essential

Many Women gain Health by Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Mrs. Lindsey New, Tennessee, Ga.—"I want to tell you by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had dull, tired, all the time and could scarcely move. I was an invalid, but I told him I advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound and it has entirely cured me. In the garden some, too. I am as though it saved my life and they have been benefited."

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. and answered by a woman.

CHAS. G. BLAKE

NORWAY,

OFFICE AND YARD, DEPOT SQUARE,

MAINE

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide

HABITS.

Flora Williams Wood.

Habits cling to us like a growth of fungi to an oak. We grow to what we anticipate. If we anticipate that we will be unhappy, and old before our time, that prophesy is very apt to be fulfilled, simply because thinking it so, helps to make it inevitable. All optimism is a gift of Psychology, that hope and inspiration are found in the Bible. Some of us get in the habit of reading the Bible, others get the habit of moping, distrustful, disbelieving, until life becomes a burden to them instead of a pleasure. We get the habit of certain dress, certain hours of doing certain things. We often become so habitual in our make-up, as to be an all around pest, that is, if our habits are not good ones, for, if they are bad, the world is seldom tolerant. People with good habits always find a welcome place. We should take heed of our habits for the very reason they are of slow growth and seldom noticeable, until we become a victim to our faults, either good or bad. We get in the habit of lying in bed in the morning or rising early, retiring early or late. We also get in the habit of strong drinks and other dissipation, and it is much easier to slip in the bad than the good, than to try to get rid of them when they have become almost second nature to us. We get the habit of becoming a recluse, of being selfish, of contradicting, and misrepresenting, and a thousand other little things I might mention, until we find our personality altogether changed, perhaps far from what the Creator intended us to be. We should then be very careful of our habits, since they mould our character for either good or bad.

Worst of all, we are apt to be careless in the habit of our dress, forgetting that it always pays to be well groomed, although there may not be another person within a radius of forty miles to see us. We feel better if we are clean. To be well groomed does not always mean fashionable attire, but cleanliness for the most part. There is no excuse for a person being untidy unless a helpless invalid, and the habit of being just a little particular—not painfully so—demands respect every time. If we are clean in our habits morally and physically, we appear at a better advantage everywhere, and neatness is always a recommendation for us, and speaks plainer than words. Many good positions are obtained by this badge of self respect. Habits are essential and non-essential. Let us not mistake the two kinds. Essential,

when they exceed to our daily growth, non-essential, when they impede our destiny. The dictionary defines "Habits" as "a fixed or established custom," then we should be careful how we establish ourselves. We do not care to be fixed along certain purposes from which there is no bending. Fixed ideas are often very good, but too often fixed ideas give us the pulse of statuary, yet, often susceptibility is a characteristic habit. How careful should we be not to become inveterate from the consequence of habit, so much so as to dwell within an empty hive. Any custom without rule or order, is not the best company. What a careful study we should then make of ourselves, that from any force of habit we become other than what we are. A good estimation of those things which are best for us, the ways of living, feeling and acting, and the consequence of any customary habit which tends to make or mar the natural tendency toward the best in us, and to be ever watchful of those practices which make us either willing or unwilling habitues in our soul's abode, is worth some thought at least.

CHOICE PICKLES.

The following are choice recipes selected from those used by practical homemakers. They have been tested many times and proved entirely satisfactory. Always use firm, fresh fruit or vegetables, and when they are abundant and in a perfect state of development. Purchase the best apple vinegar; good pickles depend on good vinegar. Procure new rubber rings for the jars and use porcelain or enamel kettles.

Piccalilli.—Chop one peck of green tomatoes and eight large onions, stir in one small cup of salt. Let stand over night, and in the morning drain off all the liquor. Pour over the vegetables three quarts of water, let come to a boil and drain through a colander. Place it back in the kettle, pour over it two quarts of vinegar, one pound of sugar, half a pound of white mustard seed, one teaspoonful of pepper, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, two of ginger, one of allspice and a fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; boil ten minutes and seal in glass jars.

Cucumber Pickles.—For one gallon of small cucumbers make a brine that will bear up an egg; heat it boiling hot and pour it over the cucumbers; let them stand twenty-four hours, then wipe dry; heat some vinegar boiling hot, pour over them and let stand twenty-four hours. Pour off this vinegar and add to fresh vinegar, one cup of brown sugar, a teaspoonful mustard seed, the same amount of whole cloves and broken cinnamon bark, a very small piece of alum and a tablespoonful of celery seed; heat to the boiling point, pour over the cucumbers and seal tight.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Wash and slice without peeling one peck of small, round, green tomatoes, place them in jars in layers with a slight sprinkling

of salt between. Let stand over night; in the morning drain off all the liquor. Add to three pints of good apple vinegar one cup of sugar, tablespoonful of broken cinnamon bark, teaspoonful of cloves and of mustard. Boil vinegar and spices five minutes and pour on hot. Seal tight. A small piece of alum and horse-radish root will improve pickles.

Pickled Beets.—Cook twelve small beets until done. To two cups of vinegar add half cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of celery seed, the same amount of broken cinnamon bark and whole cloves, a little salt. Peel the beets and place them in the fruit jar while hot, boil the vinegar with the spices and pour over the beets. Seal tight.

Green Pepper Mangos.—Select firm, sound, green or red peppers; with a sharp knife remove the top, take out the seed, soak over night in salt water, then fill with chopped cabbage and green tomatoes, seasoned with salt, mustard seed, cloves and cinnamon. Saw on the tops. Add a cup of sugar to each gallon of vinegar used, boil the vinegar and boil for three mornings, then seal. Small green musk melons can be pickled in the same manner.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Big Increase in Imports from Virgin Islands.

The receipts of sugar into the United States amounted to \$7,472,728,000 pounds valued at \$347,074,025 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, against 7,020,085,068 pounds valued at \$308,086,793 in 1916, the high record year, and 6,822,825,102 pounds valued at \$155,077,126 in 1914. While the quantity received in 1917 shows an increase of 9.4% over 1914, the value increased 124%, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, announces.

Of the total arrivals of sugar in 1917, 6,332,746,854 pounds valued at \$230,945,094 came from foreign countries, 1,182,000,000 pounds valued at \$67,741,104 from Hawaii and 977,377,000 pounds valued at \$35,077,707 from Porto Rico. Of the 5-13 billion pounds imported in 1917 from foreign countries 4,009,097,308 pounds came from Cuba, 114,307,301 pounds from the Dominican Republic, 108,107,460 pounds from South American countries, 267,891,954 pounds from the Philippine Islands, 26,406,776 pounds from our recently purchased territory of the Virgin Islands, formerly Danish West Indies, 21,885,000 pounds from Japan, and lesser amounts from other countries.

The imports from the Virgin Islands and Japan show remarkable increases when compared with previous years. There were no imports of sugar from the Virgin Islands in 1916, and the total imports from these islands in the five fiscal years 1912-1916 amounted to 25,012,240 pounds, 1/2 million pounds less than the quantity for 1917. In 1916 the imports of sugar from Japan were 6,410 pounds, and only 26,410 pounds for the five years 1912-1916, against 21,885,000 pounds in 1917. The imports of sugar from the Dutch East Indies, which amounted to 310 1-3 million pounds in 1912, fell to 21,812 pounds in 1917. The imports of beet sugar for 1917 were only 25,847 pounds.

The production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, is estimated at 2,367,251,840 pounds, of which 621,799,200 pounds were cane and 1,745,452,450 pounds beet sugar. This production with the imports from foreign countries and receipts from noncontiguous territories would make the sugar available in the markets of the United States amount to 9,739,830,746 pounds. Of this amount 1,218,840,338 pounds valued at \$77,006,005 were exported as domestic refined sugar, 5,711,844 pounds valued at \$234,375 were re-exports of sugar in the condition in which imported, and the shipments to noncontiguous territories amounted to 19,329,532 pounds, valued at \$1,348,741. Including these shipments from the receipts and production would show 8,499,690,534 pounds as retained in the United States, an average of 81 pounds per capita, against 7,999,502,762 pounds, an average of 78 pounds per capita in 1916, and 8,781,491,928 pounds, an average of 80 pounds per capita in 1914.

The average price of imported sugar in 1914 was 2.91 cents per pound; in 1915, 3.2 cents per pound; in 1916, 3.4 cents per pound; and in 1917, 4.5 cents per pound, an increase of 112% in three years. The average price of sugar from Hawaii was 3 cents in 1914 and 3.4 cents in 1917; from Porto Rico the average price was 3.1 cents in 1914 and 3.5 cents in 1917. Refined sugar exported averaged 2.2 cents per pound in 1915 against 2.5 cents in 1917.

Each cloud has of silver a lining. Though we may not see its light; The sun has not ceased in its shining, Though hidden awhile from our sight.

CANTON

Harold Walker and daughter, Alice, of Woodville have been guests of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary French, and daughter.

Mrs. Martha A. Hathaway and daughter, Mrs. Charles Williams, and little son left Thursday for their home in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. and Mrs. Emory Parsons of Hartford are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Fred Gates, of Haverhill, Mass.

Mrs. Dora T. Chase of Portland is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson and daughter of Pleasant street.

Miss Mabel J. Goding has gone to Bartlett, N. H., to teach school. The corn factory started up operations last Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. O. Hayden and brother, Donald Adams, have been guests the past week of their uncle, Charles W. Adams, of East Wiltton.

Miss Nina Russell of Portland is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Russell.

The Misses Clara and Annie Barnes and Miss Elizabeth Holmes of Plymouth, Mass., are guests for two weeks at the home of Chas. E. Richardson.

The schools in Canton will open Sept. 17th.

A meeting of doctors was held at the residence of Dr. F. W. Morse, Thursday, Sept. 6th, to raise the medical fee table. Drs. J. S. Sturtevant and J. M. Sturtevant of Dixfield, F. W. Morse and R. W. Blecknell of Canton, H. F. Atwood and H. E. Doughty of Brookfield were present. It was decided to make the fee for a day visit in the village from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., \$1.50, and the fee for a night visit after 7 p. m., \$2.50. Other fees were somewhat increased. The new table goes into effect Oct. 1, 1917.

At the annual meeting of Whitney Lodge, F. & A. M., held Thursday evening the following officers were elected: M. Geo. Rose; S. W. Almon; P. J. W. Herman; J. S. W. Almon; F. Russell, Jr.; T. Ross, Frank M. Oliver; S. D. Arthur; T. D. James; Davis; Finance Committee, Herman Childs, Dana Yates, Calob E. Mendall. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Oldham have been on a visit to South Paris, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Russell. The four enjoyed an auto trip to the White Mountains.

Mary I. Richardson commenced teaching school at North Turner this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blecknell have been guests of relatives at Lewiston. Miss Cora Benson of Brookfield, Mass., has been a guest of Mrs. E. B. York and is now visiting her cousin, Horace Bartlett, of Hartford.

Alvin B. Morse, who has kept a grocery store in Canton for the past year, is closing out his business, and will go this week to Dover, N. H., to teach school. His family will remain here for the present.

Mrs. Robert Huse of New Jersey gave a very able and convincing address at the Opera House, Saturday evening on equal suffrage. Mrs. Huse is a distinguished, intellectual woman and a charming speaker, and those who had the good fortune to hear her Saturday evening received much good. Mrs. Huse was introduced by H. E. Patterson. A crew of men are at work on the new foot bridge in Canton village and work on the new concrete bridge will soon commence.

The Place Tree Club will hold its first meeting for the season next Saturday with Mrs. Marion A. Smith.

A party from this town attended the presentation of "The Old Peabody Farm" at East Sumner last week and report an excellent time.

Evergreen Chapter will resume its meetings this week after the summer vacation.

Arthur G. Hayes of Richmond was a Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erna Hayes.

The Relief Corps is planning to raise \$35 for purchasing knitting yarn for the sailors. A supper will soon be held to help raise the amount.

Evangelistic services will be held each night this week at the United Baptist church under the direction of Mrs. Gerald Bonney.

Mrs. M. A. Smith went on a picnic with a gathering of relatives at Brewster Falls, Sunday. Her sister, Miss Lida Abbott, returned with her for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens of Portland are enjoying a vacation at the cottage of H. T. Tirrell by the lake.

Mrs. Marion Smith, Donald Bonney, Mrs. M. J. Childs and Mrs. Cora Fells, attended Chautauque at Hamford last week.

Lillian Ellis has been assisting in the care of her grandmother, Mrs. H. H. Apple, of Farmington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Towle have moved from Sydney to Canton.

MR. BARRY'S... (Small text block, likely a notice or advertisement)

BLUE STORES

We Can Show You
Many New Styles of
Fall Clothing

Our advice is to purchase your wants early. Everyone knows prices keep mounting higher and higher. Good goods grow harder and harder to get. Once more our early cash buying gives us an opportunity to protect our customers from the excessive high prices.

We are holding our qualities up, our prices down.

Come and See
Our New Suits & Furnishings for Men and Boys.

FALL HATS AND CAPS.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

Splendid Bargains in Shoes

We still have some great bargains left from our Summer Sale. Here are some of them. Read Carefully.

Lot No. 1. Men's Vici Kid Bals and Blucher, wide toe. Worth \$6.50 or \$7.00. A few of them left for \$4.50.

Lot No. 2. Men's Russia Calf Bals, this is a narrow toe designed for young men. The style is right. Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 8, 8 1/2 and 9. They are worth \$7.00. Our price now is \$4.50.

Lot No. 3. Men's Calf Bals, same style as Lot No. 2. Sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 and 9. Worth \$6.50 or \$7.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 4. Mixed lot Men's Calf and Vici Blucher. Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 8 1/2 and 9. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 5. Men's Calf Bals, Duxflex sole, Walk-Over. Sizes 7 1/2, 8 and 8 1/2. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 6. Men's Dark Brown Oxfords. All sizes 6 to 9. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.50.

Lot No. 7. Mixed lot Men's Calf and Russia Calf Oxfords, Duxflex sole. Sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Also many other small lots of men's shoes at these same low prices. Ask to see them.

Lot No. 8. Women's Mouse Kid Polish, 9 inch cloth top. All sizes 2 1/2 to 6, C and D wide. Regular price \$6.50, now \$4.50.

Lot No. 9. Women's Patent Vamp, White Kid Top, 8 inch boots. Sizes 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2 and 6. Were \$5.50, worth \$6.50 or \$7.00, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 10. Women's Brown Russia Calf Vamp, White Kid Top, Low Heel, Button, 8 inch. All sizes from 2 1/2 to 6 1/2. Worth \$6.50, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 11. Women's Black Vamp, Cloth Top, 9 inch lace. All sizes 3 to 6, C and D wide. Were \$5.00, worth \$6.00, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 12. Mixed lot Women's Button and Lace Boots, nearly all sizes from 2 1/2 to 6. These boots are worth today from \$6.00 to \$7.00, now \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Lot No. 13. 160 Pairs Women's Boots, a mixed lot of button and lace. They are worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00, now \$2.25.

Lot No. 14. A mixed lot of Women's Pumps, nearly all sizes. Worth from \$3.00 to \$4.00, now \$2.00 and \$2.25.

And we have many more small lots of Ladies' Boots and Pumps at these same low prices. These prices will continue until goods are sold, but many of these lots are small and will soon be sold.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2

NORWAY,

MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

NEWRY.

The most of the farmers have finished haying.

W. N. Powers was at Sunday River last Sunday.

Elmer Hess of Bethel visited at F. I. French's last Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Bond was called to New York on business last Tuesday.

LOOKER'S MILLS.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles Reed was held at the Union church, Monday at two o'clock. She passed away at Haverhill, Saturday, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. A. J. Rowe of Lewiston and Mrs. A. L. Kirtledge and family of Portland have been enjoying a week at Camp Oyster.

visiting her son, Charles, and family. Mr. and Mrs. James King are visiting with relatives in Portland and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown and children of Bethel, N. H., were guests of his sister, Mrs. Ralph King, a few days last week.

Mrs. Lester Tibbets is visiting her husband at camp at Westfield, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Herick of Norway was a guest of relatives in town last week.

King Bartlett and family entertained company from away, Sunday.

C. E. Tibbets, Mrs. E. J. Tibbets and Fred Norton motored to Westfield, Mass., Sunday, to see Lester Tibbets.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.



Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." — Mrs. O. M. Runks, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga. — "I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited." — Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, R. R. 2, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



New Fall Styles Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Shirt Waists

An interesting assortment to show you. The exhibition is more than pleasing. It is more than attractive because it gives the first hint of the new styles and colorings and in the face of the unusually high cost of materials, you will find prices particularly attractive.

Women's Fashionable Fall Suits

Here are suits that express the fashion's idea in every detail—garments that represent the last word in fashion demands. The coats are long, mostly with large collar, the skirt has shirring that helps make the suit particularly attractive.

WOOL POPLIN SUITS, \$19.75, an unusually good value.

OTHER SUITS \$22.45, \$24.75, \$32.45.

Advance Fall Coats

In unusual values for motoring and general wear. Have you given thought to the wisdom of early choosing of a coat? A very good reason for buying early may be gained from the experience we had during the last few weeks. Since we purchased this splendid assortment the manufacturer has advanced the price from \$2.50 to \$5.00 on a garment. We feel that we are saving you this amount on these stunning coats.

WOOLTEX COATS, \$19.75, \$22.45, \$24.75, \$27.45, \$31.75, \$37.45.

OTHER COATS, \$14.95, 16.45, \$19.75, \$22.45, \$24.75.

Dress Skirts of Quality

Choosing a separate skirt at this store brings to you the assurance that it is in the correct style. We have a large number of new smart styles just arrived from the best makers.

SKIRTS for \$1.95, \$5.95, \$6.75, grey and brown mixtures in a number of attractive styles.

DRESS SKIRTS \$1.95, \$5.95, \$6.75, of Poplin and Serges in a good variety of styles.

Make this store your headquarters during the Fair, leave your bundles, meet your friends, use our telephone.

New Dressy Waists

The new fall waists are particularly smart and attractive, and even though quite a number are simple in design there are others that show a distinct getting away from the styles of the past season.

JAP SILE WAISTS, \$1.98, washable, in white, peach, maize, and flesh, in a large number of styles.

FRENCH VOILES, \$1.98, \$2.95, in several styles beautifully trimmed.

CREPE DE CHENE WAISTS, \$3.90, \$4.90, in maize, flesh, and white. Some are beautifully trimmed with frills with laces.

Children's Coats 6 to 14 years

In a wide range of styles in thick, warm materials with large collars.

COATS for \$5.95, \$7.45, \$8.45, \$9.95, \$12.45.

Quality is Absolutely Essential to Secure Glove Satisfaction

The quality test applies to any glove whether for dress, for warmth, or for protection to your hands, and it is because we are so firmly convinced that a glove to give satisfaction MUST POSSESS QUALITY FIRST that we purchase our gloves only from manufacturers who have a reputation to sustain in the quality and character of gloves which bear their brand.

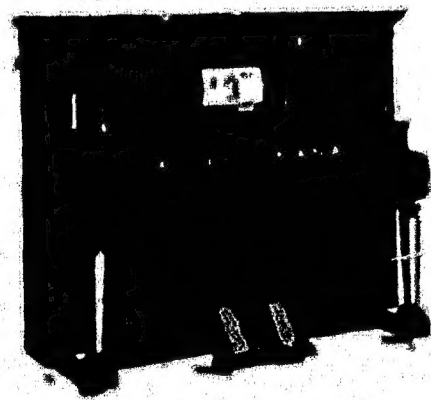
NEW FALL GLOVES, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Just a word about early buying. There is a great pleasure in having the new styles when they are new and being among the first to wear them, and being ready for the autumn day.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Norway, Maine

Buy It Now



When you are convinced that a certain investment will pay you certain, large dividends, and the opportunity is presented for you to make that investment Now—Why wait? The Playerpiano will certainly prove a good investment for you and for your family; it will certainly pay you large dividends of pleasure, of satisfaction, of enjoyment and of good cheer all the rest of your life. Why wait? The Playerpiano itself is so handsome, is such good value, the tone is so full and sweet, that taken all in all it is the opportunity of your lifetime to get all you want in music, just as you want it.

Come in and see the instrument. Test it any way you choose. Have your musical friends try it for tone, for touch, for shading, and then see how all the world of music unfolds before you as the Playerpiano on a player opens avenues of expression, of technique, that you have longed for but never hoped to enjoy. Don't wait—Come in Now.

Pianos Playerpianos Organs

New Music Rolls every month for the Playerpiano.

W. J. Wheeler & Co.

South Paris

Maine

BETHEL and Vicinity

Mr. J. M. Philbrook loaded a car for Brighton, Monday.

Dr. T. H. Wight returned from Rochester, Minnesota, Saturday.

Mr. Alvah Cummings has moved his family onto a farm in Ellard.

Mrs. H. H. Hastings was the guest of relatives in Portland last week.

A heavy frost visited Bethel, Tuesday night and destroyed most of the crops.

The Norway Fair this week is receiving its usual patronage of Bethel people.

Mr. and Mrs. Clough of Boston are guests of Mrs. Clough's sister, Mrs. Roscoe Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cates of Boston are guests of Mrs. Cates' sister, Mrs. Ed. Barker.

Mrs. Nellie Phipps of Milan, N. H., was the guest of F. L. Edwards and family, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazelton of West Paris were Sunday guests of Miss L. M. Stearns.

Miss Florence Leighton of Portland was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Harrington.

Mrs. Bay Estes and son, Bay, Jr., of Boston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Rowe last week.

The West Bethel Show are to hold their annual cattle show and fair Tuesday, September 25th.

Miss Minnie Capen has returned from China, Maine, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Fred Roberts.

Mrs. Millie Clark has returned to Sanford, Me., after spending several weeks with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hall, Mrs. Arnold Brown and Miss Harriet Merrill motored to Lewiston, Thursday.

Mrs. Wilda Twaddle, who has been seriously ill with an abscess on her lung, is reported as much better.

Miss Helen Staples of Hanover was the guest of Mrs. Abbie Bean, Sunday, on her way home from New York.

Mr. Briggs and family of Sweden were guests Sunday of Mr. Fred Gordon and his sister, Miss Abbie Gordon.

Misses Alice Cross and Evangelina Atherton, the new teachers in the brick schoolhouse, are boarding at Mr. S. J. Morse's.

Mr. Adolph Brown has returned from a few days' vacation spent in Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Miss Grace Carter returned to her home in Northampton, Saturday, after spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Ella Carter.

Miss Edna Bartlett of East Bethel and Mrs. Clara Brown of Locke's Mills were guests of Mr. John Swan and family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tuell and two daughters, Mrs. F. B. Tuell and son, Charles, motored to West Sumner, Friday, to visit relatives.

Dorothy Chandler of Norway has been spending a week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Chandler, and returned home, Tuesday.

Prof. F. E. Hanson and family, who have been spending the summer at their farm at Mechanic Falls, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. O. M. Mason and Mrs. Nellie Curtis have been chosen delegates to the W. C. T. U. State Convention, which meets in Calais, Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Misses Frances and Florence Carter, who have been spending their vacation with their mother, Mrs. Ella Carter, returned to their school in Portland, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hall, Mrs. Carl Wilham, and Mr. L. A. Hall motored to Bangham and New Anson, Sunday, where they will spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. John Swan accompanied her sister, Mrs. F. B. Bartlett, and son, Lewis, of Berlin on a motor trip through Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Togus last week.

Miss Evelyn Starling, who has been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrington, returned to her home in York, Monday. Mrs. F. E. Harrington accompanied her to spend a few days.

Mrs. Laverne, Mrs. Ella Merrill and daughter Marion and Mrs. G. L. Thurston were week end guests of Mrs. Harriet Gilley at her cottage at Maplewood, N. H. Mr. O. L. Thurston and Mr. J. L. Carter went up Saturday returning with them Sunday.

COTTAGE STUDIO NOTES

We would like to show any Camera owner who comes to Norway some of the nice things in color that we make from Amateur Films.

YARNS

All colors in Fleisher's Shetland Floss, Saxony, Germantown and Knitting Worsted.

To those buying a box of yarn we will give printed directions for knitting a sweater.

Knitting Cottons In all numbers

Needles All sizes in amber & steel

Carver's
16 BROAD STREET

Mrs. Agnes Ames and daughter, Grace, who have been spending several weeks in their old home, returned to New York, Wednesday.

Miss Annie Moran of Bradford, Mass., and Miss Phoebe Peacock of Haverhill, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe.

Miss Ola Hulteholm, who has been spending her vacation as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Bartlett, returned to New York, Tuesday.

The Rehearsal will hold a Children's Night on September 17. All members are requested to be present and ready to respond with selections or items of interest.

Rev. J. H. Little was called to Locke's Mills, Tuesday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ava Reed, wife of Charles Reed of Hanover. Services in the Union church.

Prof. and Mrs. F. H. Dodge and Dr. and Mrs. Van Dyck returned to their homes in New Jersey, Wednesday, after spending several weeks at the M. M. Hastings homestead.

Miss Gladys Spearin, who has been visiting her parents at West Milan, N. H., returned home, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Spearin accompanied her, returning to West Milan, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hastings have gone to Plymouth, N. H., to visit Mrs. Hastings' daughter, Mrs. George (Gladys) Carter. They made the journey with Mrs. Hastings' father, Mr. Melvin Hastings of Portland, who is to make the trip to visit his granddaughter, Mrs. Gladys and two great-grandchildren.

RUMFORD

Mrs. C. A. Kelley is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Harvey, N. B. Rev. Allen Brown and boys of the intermediate and junior grades of the Universalist Sunday school recently enjoyed a three days' outing at Mr. Frank Brooks' camp, Isthmus Road.

Mrs. Charles Mixer and daughters, Martha and Alice, returned last week from a month's outing spent at Ocean Park.

Mrs. Harry Tozier and son, Master Payson, returned Saturday from Seattle, Washington, after a ten weeks' visit with Mrs. Tozier's mother.

Mrs. Percy Sweetser, who has been substituting as bookkeeper for the Rumford Steam Laundry for several weeks, is now acting as substitute clerk for the Maine Tel. and Tel. Co., during the absence of Miss Jessie Haldane and Miss Leonora Mathieu. Miss Haldane is the guest of her parents in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Miss Mathieu is spending her vacation at her former home in Farmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Currier have recently entertained Mrs. Currier's father, Mr. Merrill, of Brewer.

Mrs. Pearl Olin is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John McKean, of Strathglass Park.

Miss Alice Brown, bookkeeper for the Maine Tel. and Tel. Co., will spend next week with relatives in Readfield, Mass.

Miss Ruth Rouillard of Revere, Mass., is the guest of Miss Martha Swan this week. Last week she was entertained by Miss Alice Mixer.

Miss Amy Shaw of Buckfield has recently been the guest of Mrs. John A. Greene.

Miss Mattie Brooks has returned from a week's visit at her home in Gorham, Maine.

Mr. S. L. Foster is enjoying a short outing at Four Ponds. Mr. L. E. Ward was his guest over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Martin and children, Everett and Frances, returned Saturday from North Fryeburg where they have been spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Carroll were guests one day recently of their son, William at Camp Bartlett, Westfield. Mr. Carroll is Lieutenant in Company B of Fryeburg.

In accordance with the offer of the medical profession in Rumford plans are being made for the examination and dental treatment of all scholars in the public schools. This work is to be done without compensation.

Mr. James Harris recently returned from a business trip to New York City.

Mr. A. Gilmore, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Gilmore, returned Sunday to his home in Johnsonburg, Pa., where he is employed in the mill of the New York and Penn Paper Company. Mr. Gilmore was formerly employed at the Oxford mill, having worked there ten years.

Mr. Chas. Levin is spending twelve days in New York City purchasing fall and winter stock.

Miss Hazel Lapham is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Wood, of Linden, Mass.

Miss Carolyn Kenniston returned Saturday from Phillips having been called there by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Harris Elliott and daughter, Olive, returned Sunday from a visit with relatives in North Abington, Mass.

Mrs. Tukey and son, Newhall, of Portland were guests recently of Mrs. Charles Howe.

Mrs. V. V. Henderson of Montreal spoke very interestingly on Volunteer First Aid Work of the Red Cross, Saturday evening. This talk was given at the home of Mrs. Elliott Howe, Franklin street, Mrs. Henderson being a cousin of Mrs. Howe. Mrs. Henderson has charge of the Volunteer Aid Department at Montreal.

The first meeting of the Searchlight Club was held at Mrs. Elliott Howe's summer home, Isthmus Road, Friday, P. M. A picnic lunch was enjoyed and a business session held. The officers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Cecilia Brown; Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah G. Latham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frances Cooke; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Greene; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Howe. Mrs. Elizabeth Greene, Mrs. Natalie Hyde and Mrs. Julia McCarty will serve on the topic committee. The next meeting of the Searchlight Club will be held at the home of Mrs. George Peterson.

It is easy enough to get sick, also it is easy to take cold, by keeping your digestive organs in good order, and are suffering from indigestion, constipation, don't hesitate to use the Little's Pink Pills. It is safe and reliable and will help you to get Sample free. "L. P." MEDICINE CO.,

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Mrs. Hurlbert and son of Boston have recently been the guests of Mrs. R. E. Swan.

Mr. Arthur Oakes, who recently left for the Canadian Northwest is now employed as a harvester in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Charles Hunsdon and Mr. Arthur Hinds spent the week end in camp at Four Ponds.

Mr. Omer Britton and wife are spending the week with relatives in Manchester, N. H.

Miss Florence Hinds of Livermore was the guest of her brother, Mr. Arthur Hinds and family for a few days last week.

Miss Frances Coffin of Harrington, Me., was a guest in the home of Mr. James Sullivan last week. Miss Coffin is a teacher of the primary grade of the Virginia school.

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Miss Wills Smith, who is employed at "The Times" office, and Miss Vera Haines, clerk for the Rumford Drug Company, are enjoying an outing at Webb Lake.

Mr. C. E. Cobb and family have been enjoying a two weeks' outing at their camp on Rangeley Lake.

Mr. Max Greenburg has recently added a new department to his shoe business. In this department which is located over the present store will be found all kinds of up-to-date women's and children's footwear.

Mr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Supt. of Schools, gave an interesting address at the Municipal Building, Monday evening to the citizens of Rumford. Mr. Thomas is a fine speaker and had much to say of importance on school problems.

The Old Fellows and Rebekahs enjoyed a corn roast at East Rumford, Monday evening. A good number were present and everyone had a jolly time.

Miss Lena Pelt attended the Norway fair one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smith of Portland were in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Walter Berry returned this week from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Lisbon Falls.

Mrs. P. E. McCarthy, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the McCarthy Hospital, returned home, Friday.

The monthly business meeting of the Universalist Sunday school was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Howe. It was planned to hold the monthly social on Friday evening, Sept. 21. Plans were made for the observance of rally day on the first Sunday in October. The One Thought Club, composed of the pupils of the junior grade, held a corn roast at the home of Mrs. R. E. Swan on Wednesday evening. The first parish meeting of the fall was held at the church parlor on Tuesday evening, while the Ladies' Aid began their fall work Tuesday afternoon by electing new officers.

The result of the vote on the amendment for woman suffrage in Rumford was yes 220 votes and no 231.

SEE HERE!

Do You Want Your Kidneys Experimented On?

Kidney troubles are getting more common every day. Government health bureau figures say deaths from this cause are 72% more than 20 years ago. Anybody who suffers constant backache, who feels blue, nervous and irritable, who has dizzy spells, headache and urinary disorders should suspect kidney weakness. Overworked kidneys must have a rest. Take things easier, live more carefully. Take a good kidney remedy to build the kidneys up again.

But be sure to get Doan's Kidney Pills—the oldest, the most widely used, the best recommended of all kidney pills, now in use all over the civilized world. Don't experiment with your kidneys. Thousands have already tested Doan's. You have their experience to go by. Plenty of cases right here in Bethel. Here's one:

Mrs. Walter E. Bartlett, Chapman St., Bethel, says: "I gladly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. I used this medicine some time ago and the results I received were in every way satisfactory. Since then, I have had no return of the trouble."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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You can keep well by not doing these things, and you will be much less likely to take colds, by keeping your digestive organs in good order. If you have been indigestion, and are suffering from biliousness, loss of appetite, sour stomach or constipation, don't hesitate to use the true "I. P. Atwood's Medicine. It is safe and reliable and will help you to get well and stay well. 30 cents a bottle. Sample free. "I. P. Atwood's Medicine Co., Portland, Maine.

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Maine.

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Stomach Troubles Since Childhood PERUNA Made Me Well

I Now Enjoy The Best of Health

Mr. Wm. W. Eversy, 1325 North Hancock Street Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have been troubled with stomach disorders since childhood, but after taking six bottles of your Peruna, I now enjoy the best of health. I also had catarrh in the head, which practically has disappeared, thanks to the Peruna Co. for their good work."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

EGG ORGAN TROUBLES.

By G. E. Conkey.

Complaints regarding egg organ diseases are constantly becoming more numerous and this is natural in view of the effort to make the flock lay more heavily year by year and add to the profits. This means a constantly increasing strain on the egg organs and a corresponding increase in the number of egg organ diseases.

Occasional cases of troubles with the egg organs are to be expected where flocks are fed heavily with a daily ration carrying the food elements necessary for heavy laying. Do not, however, allow these difficulties to become the numerous but take such action as will remove the underlying causes. Over-feeding, over-stimulation, or forcing of the egg organs and lack of exercise are the principal causes of egg organ diseases.

Some diseases of this class rarely occur and others could be determined only through a post mortem examination. Therefore, in this article we will consider only the more common ailments of the egg organ.

SYMPTOMS OF OVIDUCT INFLAMMATION.

Inflammation of the oviduct is one of the commonest and most important diseases of the egg organs. It is very often associated with other troubles in this region but it sometimes occurs alone. Repeated straining of the fowl as if attempting to lay is often the first symptom noted and if an egg is passed, it will be spotted with blood, contain some blood, be misshapen, small, or incomplete. Sometimes the yolk alone may be dropped without the covering of albumen or shell. In early stages of the disease, the wings of the affected bird droop and the feathers droop. In the advanced stages the comb is pale and the bird is dull and does not seem inclined to move about. Death often comes from a rupture of blood vessel brought on by the continual straining.

CAUSES.

Heavy laying with its strain on the oviduct is largely the cause of the disease but it may also be brought on by the use of too stimulating foods or condiments. Another cause is found in preparations that force the egg organs in an effort to produce egg production instead of helping her in the natural way by putting her in redolent vigorous good health with pure food and a clean system so she will want to lay. Sometimes inflammation is due to laying large eggs, to broken eggs or to the bird's being egg bound.

The best treatment is to keep the bird quiet in a cool, darkened except at feeding time. Medicines are of little help. The diet should consist largely of green food with nothing stimulating. Olive castor oil or spoon feed tea at the start. Do not feed too much.

Where the disease occurs frequently, the feeding should be changed and the diet handled in a way that will keep down excess fat. Reduce the protein and rich materials and feed more peas.

PHOSPHORUS OF THE OVIDUCT.

This is a common ailment of laying hens and is produced by numerous causes. It is evidenced by the lowering of the oviduct becoming evident and protruding from the vent as a mass of red or purplish tissue. The length of time the bird has been ill before the discovery is made and whether it is a partial or extensive disease determine the exact appearance.

CAUSES.

Weakness of the oviduct walls and laxity and inability of this organ to stand the strain put upon it in egg production are the fundamental causes of the disease. The immediate cause is straining in laying large eggs, straining when there is some obstruction in the oviduct, as when the hen is egg bound, and constipation which will affect all the organs in that region of the body. Poultry laxative, a teaspoonful of castor oil or some other purgative is a good prescriptive for constipation.

TREATMENT.

The first step is to determine if there is an egg in the passage. If there is, treat as for egg bound. If there is no egg, wash out the parts with warm soapy water and give the purgative back into place using mild healing ointment or carbon

ated vaseline on the fingers. Where the affected parts refuse to stay in place, try application of cold water or a lump of ice after the parts have been forced back into position. Feed lightly and keep the bird very quiet for a few days.

Treatment is useless in the case of an extensive prolapse, where the mass of tissue has turned blue or purplish or has been much picked at and torn by other birds. In such cases it is best to kill the bird.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE OVIDUCT.

This trouble may be suspected when a hen goes frequently to the nest and repeatedly makes expulsive efforts but does not lay. In such cases, poultrymen describe birds as "egg bound." Under this heading would come any derangement of the egg organs, either accidental or the result of a diseased condition of the oviduct that prevents the normal passage of the egg. Weakness of muscles resulting from disease, improper nourishment, or overwork are usually the contributing factors to such derangement.

TREATMENT.

Treat ordinary cases by injecting a small quantity of sweet oil into the vent and then assist the passage of the egg by gentle pressing. Next, withhold all fat-producing foods. Reduce the feed and give green food in abundance.

If you cannot remove the egg, immerse the posterior portion of the fowl in warm water for about half an hour. Inject oil as before and again endeavor to assist the egg's movement. If this fails, insert an oiled finger and break the egg. This will allow the egg contents to escape. Be sure to remove all the shell with the finger.

If the oviduct is ruptured, through the fowl's attempt to expel the egg, and the egg breaks through the abdominal cavity, it will lead to death. Kill the fowl without loss of time if you find such a rupture has occurred. Five drop doses of Fluid Extract of Ergot should be given four or five times a day in treating for "Egg Bound."

BREAK EGGS.

Such unusual formations as large or double yolk eggs, diminutive eggs, eggs without shells, eggs with thin shells and other unnatural eggs are caused by various derangements of the egg organs. In most cases the cause of the trouble can be traced to an over-fat condition or to forced laying and overstimulating foods. In these cases force the birds to take sufficient exercise to keep them in healthy condition and give them more green food.

THE MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION AND MR. HOOV. ER'S OFFICE.

Three Station Biologists Called to Washington for the Period of the War.

In common with the other departments of the University of Maine, the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been forced to the war and its staff and facilities to the United States and to the Federal Government. From the beginning the Director of the Station has served on the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation and in other minor ways the members of the staff have tried to be helpful. It is a great compliment to the Station, although it will interfere somewhat with its work of investigation, that three members of its staff have been "recaptured" by Mr. Hoover for the period of the war. Although this will involve a delay in the analyses of accumulated data and in publishing the results of certain studies, particularly the cooperative breeding experiments that are just coming to a close—we appreciate, as will the citizens of the State for whom we work, that the experimenters coming out of the war were bound to interfere with normal work of a department of investigation. Because of the national emergency the public of the State will doubtless be interested in a brief account of these temporary changes in the Station staff, the work being undertaken at Washington by three members of the Station, the office of the Federal Food Administration, and in the way the national and plant breeding work of the Station is being kept on.

Early in June Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, who has since been appointed by President Wilson, Food Administrator of the United States, requested Dr. Raymond Pearl, who has been for ten years Biologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, to come to Washington to organize the Statistical Department of the United States Food Administration, and act as the Chief of this Department for the duration of the war. In view of the national emergency, this request amounted practically to a command, and after careful deliberation the authorities of the University of Maine and the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station decided to grant Dr. Pearl leave of absence, without salary, for the duration of the war in order that he might undertake this work for Mr. Hoover.

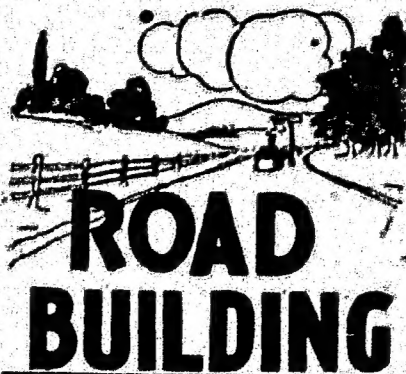
Similar arrangements were made in regard to Dr. Frank M. Sutcliffe, Biologist in the Experiment Station, and Mr. John Rice Miller, Computer in the Biological Laboratory of the Experiment Station. Both of these men had worked with Dr. Pearl in the Experiment Station for many years, and he felt it to be necessary to have their aid in the organization and development of the large statistical problems in connection with the Food Administration.

It is to be understood that the arrangements above described do not mean in any sense that the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station will permanently lose the services of these men. They are simply on leave of absence for the duration of the war, and will return to their work in Maine when the emergency is over. In the meantime, the Experiment Station has been extremely fortunate in being able to make arrangements to carry along the work of the Biological Department, both along animal husbandry and plant breeding lines without undue loss. This fortunate result comes about from two causes—first, the policy which the Experiment Station has pursued for some years past of acting as a department of graduate and research study in agriculture to the University of Maine. Through this relation a number of young men have been given advanced training in the Biological Department and then gone out to positions elsewhere. One of these men, Dr. John W. Gowen, who spent a year in graduate work in the Experiment Station, and has since taken his doctor's degree in Columbia University, the Station was able to call back to take charge of the animal husbandry investigations during Dr. Pearl's absence. The second reason that the work is able to go on without being too seriously affected by this emergency situation is that great pains have been taken as a matter of policy to build up a loyal and efficient corps of assistants in the Station. The benefits of this policy are being reaped at this time, when a very serious disturbance of the investigation work of the Station must otherwise have resulted.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

MAINE FAIR DATES.

Dates and secretaries of the Maine fairs for the season are:
Sept. 15—Emblem, Chester K. Williams.
North Anson, R. F. D. 1.
Sept. 15-20—North Franklin, Phillips, J. L. Harnden, Phillips.
Sept. 15-20—Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe, P. H. Putnam, Monroe.
Sept. 18-20—South Kennebec, South Windsor, A. N. Douglass, Gardner, R. F. D. 6.
Sept. 18-20—Cumberland County, Gorham, P. E. McCallion, Gorham.
Sept. 19-20—North Oxford, Andover, J. P. Talbot, Andover.
Sept. 20-22—Somerset Central, Skowhegan, P. W. Weston, Skowhegan.
Sept. 21-23—Piscataquis County, Foxcroft, John A. Wilks, Foxcroft.
Sept. 25—Orange and Cattle Show, West Bethel, J. P. Mather, W. Bethel.
Sept. 25—Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond, N. H. Skelton, Richmond.
Sept. 25-27—North Knox, Union, H. L. Gilman, Union.
Sept. 25-26—West Washington, Cherryfield, W. B. Collins, Cherryfield.
Sept. 25-27—Bristol, Bristol, O. A. Ward, Bristol.
Sept. 25-27—West Penobscot, Exceter, D. E. Colbath, Exceter, R. F. D. 3.
Sept. 25-27—Franklin County, Farmington, Geo. D. Clark, Farmington.
Sept. 25-27—Cumberland Farmers' Union, West Cumberland, Willard Wilcox, Cumberland Center.
Sept. 26—Columbia County Agricultural Society, Monmouth, W. L. Reynolds, Monmouth.
Oct. 2—Greene Town Fair Association, W. L. Moxer, Greene, R. F. D. 1.
Oct. 2—West Oxford, Fryeburg, H. Walker McKee, Fryeburg.
Oct. 2—New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester, J. P. Witham, New Gloucester.
Oct. 2—Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls, Chas. D. Dyke, Livermore Falls.
Oct. 2-4—Madison County, Bangor, J. A. Perkins, Bangor.
Oct. 2-4—Shapleigh and Acton, Acton, Geo. T. Crockett, Shapleigh.
Oct. 4—Transquility Orange Agricultural Association, Laseleville, Lawrence G. Hanks, Laseleville.



ROAD BUILDING

SHADE TREES ON ROADSIDES

Nine-Tenths of Highways in New York Entirely Void of Vegetation—Plan to Improve.

By investigations just completed by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, it has been found that nine-tenths of the roadsides in the rural districts of New York state are entirely void of shade trees. When this is considered along with the fact that last year New York state paid out of the state treasury about \$30,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of road beds, it shows that the state is not yet awake to the great need and the great possibilities in rural roadside improvement.

A preliminary survey has just been made by H. R. Francis in charge of the landscape extension work of the College of Forestry.

During the survey, studies were made of such important features in rural roadside improvement and beautification as good and bad varieties of trees found along the highways, views and vistas obtained from the highways, the effects of the shade trees on crops in adjacent fields, the possibilities of the covering of barren embankments and the planting of some desirable sort of vegetation where overhead wires are in large numbers. One of the principal features studied was the condition of the roadside as affected by the presence or absence of shade trees.



Shaded Road in New York.

Four people in the state will be able to visit the wonderful national parks of the West, but an increasing number of people will own automobiles and use the highways of the state. Many, if not all, of these highways may easily become state parkways of beautiful trees and shrubs. Trees grow like weeds under the climatic conditions existing in New York and with varied scenery of intense interest the highways of the state will eventually become as beautiful as those of any other state in the Union—Green's Fruit Grower.

LOGGING TRUCKS MAKE ROAD

One Type of Car Used in Far West Has Front Tires of Ten Inches and Rear Ones of Twenty.

Powerful wide-tired trucks are now being used in logging regions in Oregon and Washington, which virtually make their own roads as they go. One type of these cars is described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It has front tires 10 inches wide. An experienced driver carefully selects his course as he goes over a rough for the first time and the weight of his machine makes a road as it moves along. A few trips over the same line of travel serves to make a hard, smooth surface which will withstand considerable bad weather. Four-wheeled trailers are often used with these trucks.

GOOD ROADS ARE ATTRACTIVE

Thousands of Farmers Making Direct Profit by Catering to Passing Automobileists.

The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men are making direct profits by catering to the passing motorist. In order to attract him there must be a good road, and thus the jump of rural conservation is leaped to a surprising degree.

Cowpox Is Valuable.

If you haven't cowpox seed, buy it. As a food and feed crop, the cowpox should have a big place on nearly every farm.

Cream Grading.

Cream grading will be required in the near future. Why not start now to improve quality? It will pay in the long run.

Send Issues for Ohio.

Ohio is taking of a \$300,000,000 highway bond issue.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CITY PLANNING FOR FRANCE

Some Good to Result From Destruction of Towns by Bombardment of the German Armies.

There is no great loss, according to home philosophy, without some slight gain. Great disasters often lead to better conditions. The old fable of the phoenix rising from its ashes is essentially true.

France is to profit by the ruin of so many of her cities. So her people have decreed. When the German armies are driven from her soil, her ruined towns are to be rebuilt. But they will not be reconstructed along former lines. The narrow streets will not be restored. The buildings centuries old, picturesque, perhaps, but scarcely sanitary, will not be restored. Ruins and other bombarded cities are to be rebuilt according to the latest plans of experts in city planning. They are to be models on which cities untouched by German cannonades will look with envy.

But that is not all. France has decided that she cannot afford in future to allow towns and cities to grow up in the old haphazard way. A law has been adopted which compels every municipality to organize a planning commission, which will decide on its future growth. Every improvement will have to conform to the city plan, whether it is made in newly developed territory, or replaces a construction of long standing. Paris, having outgrown the Haussmann plans, has organized a bureau which will care not only for the city, but for the whole metropolitan area.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR HORSES.



This is one of a number of drinking fountains for horses, with individual cups, erected by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TRACTORS ARE USED BY CITY

Buffalo Declared to Have Best Garbage Collection System by Boston Investigating Committee.

Buffalo has the best new garbage collection plan according to three engineers that Mayor Curley of Boston sent to other cities for adoption. The engineer's report describes the Buffalo system briefly as follows:

"The city is divided into districts of such size that four horse-drawn vehicles will handle the refuse, ashes or refuse, picking it up from the houses. These four vehicles after filling are pulled to a central point from which a tractor takes them on the long haul to the reduction plant, or dump, as the case may be. In this way the short haul with frequent stops is taken care of by horse, while for the long haul the tractor is used taking several trailers. Care in getting full advantage of the tractors and keep them constantly working. These tractors cost about \$5,000 apiece and the trailers about \$1,000. For a city of the size of Boston the first expense for this scheme might be \$250,000, and considerably more would be required to assure its economy."

Garbage Dumps Unsatisfactory.

Not a few cities dump their garbage upon plots of land located usually in outskirts of the city. This is not disposal at all, but simply the placing or removal of filth from one locality to another. One health authority has this to say in regard to dumping garbage on the outskirts:

"Whole groups of zymotic diseases are traceable to ground conditions. When, as in some parts, soils are composed of an accumulation of decaying matters from the city, the building of houses over it may conceal but cannot destroy the contamination. More or less of the foul air must find its way out of the soil and endanger the health of the people living upon it."

A Hint for Gardeners.

In city and town gardens, where the space is restricted, it is best to have the rows run the long way of the garden—north to south if possible to prevent the growing plants from shading each other and planting several kinds of similarly growing vegetables like green beans, radishes, etc.

PUBLIC ROADS

ROADS REDUCE LIVING COST.

Make for Prosperity More Than Any Other National Undertaking, Says Alaskan Engineer.

"Good roads, more than any other national undertaking, make for the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people," declared Col. W. P. Richardson, engineer in charge of highways in Alaska. "This is particularly evident at this time, when in every large city there is protest against the high prices of food. In my judgment, good roads, more than any other agency, will help to solve permanently the high cost of living. Transportation, of course, is at the foundation of prices. It is truthfully said that where there is inadequate transportation food prices mount high. We know that in cities prices are greatly in excess of those in rural districts and it is all a matter of transportation and distribution. If we have good roads, we can get our products to market. If



Good Road Over Rocky Mountains.

We haven't, we cannot. Products on the farm are worth nothing if they cannot find a market. I am convinced that the most important governmental work is in the improvement of the roads. In this day of motor trucks it is much easier to haul products to the cities or to railroad terminals than it was a few years ago, but we must have good roads to do it. There is not the slightest doubt that good roads many times over pay for themselves. They are a fundamental economic necessity.

"The initial outlay in the building of good roads may seem large, but it is small in comparison with the benefits that accrue. In Alaska we have approximately 900 miles of improved roads, varying from the ordinary country dirt road to the best kind of macadam. In some there is a stretch of road over which in the summer time thousands of tons of produce are hauled."

POOR ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

Mistaken Idea That Improved Highways Are Solely for Benefit of Automobile Owners.

Poor roads are very expensive things for country communities. The farmer who thinks that improved highways are mainly for the benefit of those who drive automobiles should reflect on the results of a recent investigation by the department of agriculture, which finds that the cost of hauling farm produce over ordinary country roads is 25 cents a ton mile, whereas over hard-surfaced roads it is only 18 cents.—Youth's Companion.

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

Use Polecat, Latest Kind of Team and Let Them Have Their Own Time—Just Keep Moving.

Do not wait for anything build a drag and get out onto the road.

Drive very slowly. Use the polecat, latest team you own, and give them their time. Just so they keep moving they will be going swiftly enough. After you have used the drag a year, and have learned when to drive rapidly and when to drive slowly, you can carry a whip or drive a mettlesome team.

Vetch as Cover Crop.

An expert says that winter vetch does best as a cover crop if a little rye is seeded with it. One bushel of vetch to one-half bushel of rye per acre is about right.

Bad Habit of Cow.

Once a cow finds out she can get over an old fence there will be trouble perhaps for all time.

Rate As Expensive.

Fifty cents on a farm will cost the owner \$100 to \$300 a year.



A Man in Demand

The Boy State leaves a broad, bright streak behind. Here, he makes a house or barn sparkling new; there, a boat, bike or what-not is put in the pink of condition. Then he's off to his next job, in double-quick time.

When you buy paint see that the label says "Boy State," in big, bold letters. Don't let the dealer quibble; remember—"Boy State." We're a book about this "man in demand" and his paint. Send for it—it's free.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

smashed a lot of precedents, and when the "insurgents" broke loose he was the most fiery of them all. Four years ago he was the leader of the small group of Progressives who came to Congress on the Roosevelt break from the Republican party. Afterwards he ran for Senator in Kansas and was defeated. Then he went to the last Progressive National Convention, but refused to follow Roosevelt back into the Republican party. Just before election it was announced that he would support Wilson. Now he returns to Washington as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, a place for which he seems eminently qualified. The Commission has some of the biggest war problems to handle, and it has grown into one of the most effective branches of the federal machine. Washington is pleased to have the "Key Marked" back again.

AMERICAN MEAT-EATERS.

The American people have been eating up their livestock without replacing the supply for twenty-five years. In consequence beefsteaks have become almost a delicacy and pork chops an extravagance. Now a hundred and twenty-five live-stock specialists from all parts of the country have gathered in Washington to determine "what we are going to do about it." The war complicates matters, as this country is expected to send meat abroad, while it has an insufficient supply for the wants of its own people. Official statistics show that the meat supply according to the population, is only about half what it was a quarter century ago. Several million dollars worth of livestock have been seized by the Government trying to induce the raising of cattle. But the propaganda has not been successful, and the 125 experts will do well if they suggest some other scheme besides raising farmers. Because the farmers won't be excited.

THE SUFFRAGE JAIL CROWD.

Nearly twenty women have been sentenced to jail for picketing the White House during the past month. It has developed at a meeting held in headquarters at Washington that the women are receiving large financial support. One of the women who had been in jail related at a gathering of her associates that she went "up into the White House" and held meetings. She said the people came to hear her, largely out of curiosity. And when she had finished her story she was subjected to a campaign of picketing the White House. Her duty it is the purpose to send the women who have served jail sentences to all parts of the country to tell of their experiences and advocate woman suffrage.

SEVEN TONS OF POLITICS.

There is a daily average of seven tons of frankness sent out by the two Houses of Congress from Washington. Nearly all of it is campaign material.

WEST PRU.

After Smith and family also they came and wife, and Mrs. Smith's great daughter at West Prussia.

When Hannah and family of West Prussia came to the village on the 10th they were met.

Mr. H. Smith and family had been on a visit with Mr. H. H. H.

Perhaps the neighbors might be out of the ordinary of the last day.

TOMATO WILT.

No Known Cure—Resistant Plants Offer Most Satisfactory Method of Coping with the Disease.

While there is no cure of plants once affected with tomato wilt, steps may be taken to avoid or prevent the disease, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The most hopeful method is by selecting the seed from resistant plants.

This disease of the tomato, known as fusarium wilt, occurs in practically all of the eastern half of the country and is common in the sandy soils of the Southeast. It has a particularly discouraging feature in that the plants may be large and beginning to set fruit before the disease shows and they begin to wilt. Usually the lower leaves show the disease first. They turn yellow and wither, and then the whole plant wilts as if for lack of water, sometimes without the characteristic yellowing of the lower leaves.

Cause of the Disease.

The disease is caused by a minute fungus which lives on decaying vegetable matter in the soil. It attacks the new roots first and goes upward through the water-carrying channels in the stem, filling them up and cutting off the moisture supply. As soon as the plant shows the effects of the disease it should be removed and burned to prevent the formation of the spores by which the fungus is reproduced.

Since the plants once affected are lost, control measures must be aimed toward prevention. The seed bed must be in infested soil, since a common method of spreading the disease is to set out plants from infested beds. Soil sterilization by live steam will kill the fungus. Rotation with other crops may save an infested field, because the tomato wilt organism does not affect other plants and will die out if tomatoes are kept off the ground. In a garden the location of the tomato plants should be changed each year, and if the entire garden is infested tomatoes will have to be left out, or planted elsewhere for a time.

New land may be infested by the transfer of the fungus on particles of soil clinging to implements, to the feet of workers or work animals, to all tomato stakes, or in drainage water from an infested field higher up. There is a possibility that infection may be carried on the seed, so it should be saved from healthy plants only. Seed may be disinfected by soaking in for 15 minutes in formaldehyde solution, one teaspoonful to a teaspoon of water. The seed should then be washed in clear water and dried.

Resistant Plants.

The most satisfactory method of control will be through the planting of strains or varieties resistant to the disease. Progress is being made by the Department of Agriculture in the breeding of such varieties, and it is expected that seed of these will be ready for distribution within two years. Growers may make resistant seed selections from their own fields if the seed is saved from healthy plants growing in a field diseased with wilt. Farmers should be informed whether an immediate disease has been found.

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"THE HUMBLE PEANUT."

By J. E. Jones.

Norfolk, Virginia, Aug. 25.
I am told that they are making isotrotylene out of peanut oil, and in that case I suppose the results will be a case of shooting peanuts into Kaiser Bill's crowd of democracy-busters.

The Virginia peanut will be harvested in a few weeks, and the extent of the industry is shown by the fact that its value will amount to over \$20,000,000. By the time Mr. Peanut gets to the consuming public in bags, confectionery, oil, salted peanuts, and its other products, the Virginia-Carolina product will likely equal in round dollars almost as much as the size of the first Liberty Loan. This may sound rather an extravagant estimate, but there are between 800,000 and 900,000 acres of soil in the district doing their bit in the growing of peanuts; and the humble peanut becomes very much of an aristocrat on the market by the time he evolves into the products of the best candy makers, or has the oil squeezed out of his valuable carcass, and is offered to the public as "pure olive oil."

The peanut has "gone some" since those days right after the Civil War when it first broke into commerce. The Virginia crops in those days amounted to only 200,000 bushels, and much of it was used as live-stock feed. The Smithfield ham became famous because the razor-back hogs about the Virginia village were fed and sweetened on peanuts. And today there are no hams in the world equal to those cured at Smithfield.

During the past two weeks I have been enjoying the salubrious climate, and looking into the beauties, glories and achievements of the Old Dominion. Among the peanuts of Virginia I have found respite from the din of war talk, and I concluded that it was a good story, in view of the fact that everybody eats peanuts; though they are grown only in certain areas.

My first discovery was that it is a misnomer to speak of the peanut as "humble," since in southeast Virginia and North Carolina I found Al Iowas, with great peanut factories—clean, spacious and inviting, devoted to the industry. The factories are the industries that constitute the big profitable activities that have resulted in the building of fine towns and cities. The National Peanut Cleaners and Shellers Association is composed of as fine a group of business men as can be found in any manufacturing or industrial pursuit in the country. Their headquarters are at Suffolk, which is the principal point for handling the nuts in the factories. Norfolk retains the lead in sales.

When I asked Secretary Cox of the Chamber of Commerce at Norfolk to give me a pointer on the most interesting topic that he could think of, he rattled off a list of things, including the big naval base, truck gardens, etc. In the list he mentioned "peanuts," and that sounded like poetry to me. Most of the ordinary things can be done in the average community, but Peanuts is unique. And so it came about that I learned my lesson in peanuts.

I found that forty gallons of oil are produced by the usual half ton of peanuts raised on an acre of land. I also learned that an acre of peanuts is worth twice as much as an acre of corn; that peanuts contain from 45 to 55 per cent of oil, and thirty per cent and upwards of protein qualities. Therefore a pound of peanuts has a greater food value than corn or meat.

Fifty years ago a gentleman named Thomas B. Rowland, now ninety-two years old, with whom I talked in Norfolk, introduced the Virginia peanut into society. He made the first shipments of the Virginia nut to New York, and after awhile the yell of "hot roasted peanuts" attracted the attention of Manhattanites, and they have been eating peanuts in increasing quantities ever since. Mr. Rowland says it was hard to get people started eating peanuts; but that he succeeded in his initial efforts is evidenced by the fact that he would be more or less of a tragedy in these modern times without peanuts. Peanuts have evolved! The original representative of the species was a plain nut, and the big variety that we call "hot" at the corner are the "Virginia" varieties. The small, shelled nuts put out by vending machines, and used largely in manufactured products, are the "Spanish" peanuts. They are also grown in Virginia, and both kinds of nuts are of first-class value. In the evolution of the peanut we find that the vine, or hay, furnishes first-class stock feed. Peanut shells surpass all other methods for use in the polishing of the plate, steel bearings, and harnessing collars. They are also used in iron and steel manufacture in preparing the molten iron which the metal is poured. The little red or pink skin which protects the nut, has splendid feeding value, and is frequently supplied separately to branches of the trade. The finest and purest of all comes from the nut, and it is

used in many ways. It is found in peanut butter, the pure peanut oil, in oleomargarine, in mayonnaise dressing, etc. In quality and purity it has already backed cottonseed oil off the map, and as its fine merits are becoming known, and are being vouched for by the Department of Agriculture, by Experiment Stations, and by pure food experts everywhere, it is not going to be long before "peanut oil" is bound to replace the "Olive Oil" bottle on the American dinner table.

Peanuts are products of Dixie land, and they are grown in Texas and other parts of the Sunny South. But Virginia is the parent home of the industry. It seems strange that a commodity that is sold everywhere, and which has perhaps the most universal distribution of any food crop, has only been active in commerce since the early nineties. Of course people have eaten peanuts for centuries, for the American variety was brought over here from Africa in the days when slave-trading was carried on. But in the early nineties a group of pioneer manufacturers enlisted the Virginia farmers to "get into the game" in earnest. At the same time new machinery designed to clean the raw nuts and separate them from the vines, was brought out. Travelling salesmen talked peanuts in every class of store everywhere.

And see what happened! Pianos, chronos, courtyards, rides, the beaches, and the movies, are sweetened by the presence of little bags of peanuts. Eating peanuts has become as habitual as adjusting one's collar button, or fastening up the hooks and eyes before Wendolyn goes out for the afternoon.

In this yarn about peanuts I have omitted to add the important fact, so it may as well go in at the finish. Here it is: Raw peanuts will keep good for months, or even years. As long as their shells are unbroken the worms do not enter the nuts, and the meat remains sweet. These facts are cited to show that the food products made from peanuts are of the highest standards in pure foods. The man who sells you "hot roasted peanuts" may sting you—and he doubtless has; but that was because the roasted peanuts will not keep indefinitely, and they deteriorate after a time.

The sorting of the different varieties and grades of peanuts is done with great care, first by machinery, and at the finish by colored sorters and inspectors.

Years ago I visited the canning factories for salmon on the Columbia River in British Columbia, and it was two or three years before I could about eating canned salmon again. My experience in the peanut region was in exact contradiction to the above. I ate so many peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina district, that I am compelled to write up the story, in the hopes that it may help me to get ready for new endeavors and new subjects. For these paragraphs are the last of vacation time in the Old Dominion State.

BRYANT'S POND.

The vote was very light here Monday, about a third of the voters registered, coming to the polls. On the suffrage amendment the vote was 47 in favor to 46 against. J. M. Day and Fred F. DeGhon served as ballot clerks.

Woodstock's Red Cross Auxiliary sent its first box for the soldiers to Peter Pan Hospital last week. Much of the work has been done through meetings at Mrs. Elery's tea room. Besides hats, scarfs, sweaters and winter wear, there were forwarded 14 cam-felt pillows, 4 bed pads, 23 yards of square bandage, 12 operating towels, 12 serviettes, 20 toilet-paper cloths, and 400 eye dressings.

The corn shop was opened for business Tuesday morning. Not much of the corn has matured yet, and probably there will be various shades between the crop is all ready.

James H. King, carrier on Route 1, is taking a vacation and with his family is visiting in Portland and Boston.

WEST BETHEL.

The first frost at this place came Monday, Sept. 10.

School in the West Bethel district resumed work Monday with the same teacher, Miss Jennie Bean, also the first school began the same day with Miss Eva Bartlett as teacher from E. Bethel.

E. L. Mason is being visited by his son, C. A. Mason, and daughter from Milford, N. H.

Mrs. Helen Tyler came home from Norway, Monday.

There were six to go from this place Tuesday to Bethel village who will attend the Academy, four of them had been to school.

READ the Advertisements

COMMON STORAGE OF APPLES.

Faulty Construction and Mismanagement of Houses, Chief Cause of Losses by This Method, Say Specialists.

Apples keep for a reasonable time in good condition in common storage, provided the storage is carried on under favorable climatic conditions and skill and diligence are exercised in the construction and management of the storage house. A good house poorly managed will prove disappointing, while a poor house well managed may prove quite satisfactory. The man in charge is the most important factor for success or failure. The unsatisfactory results often experienced in this type of storage in the apple-growing sections of the Pacific Northwest are not due to the principle of air cooling or common storage, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture who have just published a report of investigations on this subject. This publication, Farmers' Bulletin 859, "Management of Common Storage Houses for Apples in the Pacific Northwest," by H. J. Ramsey and S. J. Dennis, discusses the reasons for losses in common storage in the Northwest, describes the fundamental requirements of a good storage house, and points out how the houses already built can be utilized to the best advantage.

Where climatic conditions are favorable, apples can be held in common storage for long periods in almost as good condition as in cold storage, the specialists declare. When long storage periods are necessary cold storage has advantages over the common storage method. When common storage is employed to supplement cold-storage facilities, it should be the aim to move that part of the crop held in common storerooms earlier in the season. That apples have been held in good condition for several months in air-cooled storage houses in the Pacific Northwest shows that this method is entirely practicable in that region, say the specialists.

Whether or not apples will keep well in storage depends upon several factors—the inherent keeping quality of the variety, soil conditions and the cultivation of the trees, care in harvesting, the maturity of the fruit at the time of picking, promptness in cooling the apples, and the temperature and humidity conditions of the storage houses. A common storage house must provide for a free intake and circulation of cold air during the night or cooler portions of the day. This cold air must be conserved by the prompt closing of outlets and intakes as soon as the outside temperature begins to rise and also by suitable insulation to prevent the leakage of heat through the walls, floors, and ceilings of the building.

Storage houses must not be used for packing during the harvesting season. Even when utilized only for storing it is oftentimes very difficult to effect the necessary cooling. The maintenance of satisfactory storage conditions in a house used for other purposes is out of the question. The storage room should be opened only for putting in or removing fruit or for ascertaining temperature conditions inside.

Salespeople! Improve your selling ability and earn more salary. "THE WORLD'S BEST SALESMANSHIP SUGGESTION" tells you how to do it. What every clerk and salesman should know—Price 25 cents.

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The officials of our company, most of whom are residents of Oklahoma and who have studied all phases of the oil industry, and therefore are well acquainted with the needs of successful companies, have selected over 10,000 acres of choice oil lands in Oklahoma and Kansas for drilling operations. We shall drill ten wells at once, or so fast as the drillers can do the work. Our company should have production in 60 days. Production means dividends, and an advance in the price of the stock according to the rate of dividends paid.

First wells will be drilled on a 70 acre lease on the Wheeler proven oil fields of Carter County, near Ardmore, Oklahoma. It is said this county is now producing 60,000 barrels of oil daily. Our lease is near the property of the Coline Oil Company, a very successful corporation owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It is reported a well, about half a mile from our lease, recently came in with a daily production of 200 barrels.

Our other holdings consist of well selected acreage in Kansas and Oklahoma, in territory which is considered by all men as highly promising for production. We will drill only in what is considered absolutely proven fields and will do so "wildcatting."

As soon as production will justify we shall build a 1,000 barrel refinery. Some refineries pay as high as \$60 per cent profit.

We are offering 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 50 cents a share. Much of this has already been sold to Oklahoma investors who know our officials and our property. We have a small block left which we will sell at the above price—50 cents a share. The offer will be withdrawn as soon as the 100,000 shares have been sold. The next apportionment will be offered at par value, \$1 per share.

This is an opportunity to come in at the development stage—always the best stage for investments in reliable and successful companies.

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of the building. Storage houses must not be used for packing during the harvesting season. Even when utilized only for storing it is oftentimes very difficult to effect the necessary cooling. The maintenance of satisfactory storage conditions in a house used for other purposes is out of the question. The storage room should be opened only for putting in or removing fruit or for ascertaining temperature conditions inside.

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VOLUME XXIII—NUMBER 19.

WAR LETTERS

George Mundt Writes of Army Life at Home and Abroad

A letter from one of our soldier boys, George Mundt, describing life at Fort Slocum, New York.

My Dear Mother,

I received your letter yesterday, and with little to do today as it is raining, I will answer it.

For pay here, we are to receive thirty dollars per month, also a general line of clothes. After our first six months' clothes we get seven cents for clothes.

We have to get up at five-thirty for reveille (the raising of the flag). Between then and seven-thirty we eat breakfast—some bread line—. Each one has his mess kit like campers, fork, knife, spoon, dipper and a combination outfit—a deep dish something like a frying pan with a hinge handle which holds on a cover used to put food on. Also, during this time we make our beds, sweep, and roll up the walls. Then we have five drills in the morning. At 1.10 p. m. we line up to see who is going out or who has work to do. Every one has his share of work to do, such as sweeping walks, working in the kitchen, cleaning barracks, or something. At 2.15 we line up for monkey drill and if we don't have to work, we do all kinds of stunts. All I've done so far is to run around the island. It is very small, for one can walk around it in about half an hour. Then we are free till retreat. When they pull down the flag at 6.15 we are free to do as we please till 11.00 p. m., when they blow taps; but lights must be out at 9.00 and quiet.

Memorial Day I helped fire the salute—twenty-one shots from a three-inch gun, ten seconds apart; quite a noise.

The place is overstocked, and we don't get as much good stuff as we ought. I shall be glad when I go to my regular Post.

Mr. Mundt writes to his mother, from Camp Wilson, Texas.

My Dear Mother,

I left Fort Slocum a week ago today. We had a fine trip. It took us from Monday, 9.30 a. m. till Thursday, 1.30 p. m. to get here. I like it much better than at Slocum, although it is awfully hot; the thermometer broke at 120° Saturday. They work us hard, but I like it. It wasn't that one is out to be sent any time to have his head taken off, he would love the life.

If you see any blots, don't think they are tears. I'm sweating like a pig. Today was my first exercise on the horse. I expect to know how to ride when I get out of here. We also have drills on marching in columns and also in squads of four; also drills on the guns; not firing them, but in naming the parts and learning the changes. We work from 7.00 a. m. to 4.50 p. m. with the exception of some time off in the afternoon.

A soldier can't go anywhere in civilian clothes, and no liquor is sold him. All the nuisances in the city of San Antonio have been closed. We get better food here than at Slocum. We also have better tents, with a floor and part board walls. We have to keep ourselves clean, our tents and our streets, as we call them. No one knows how many are here. We have 164 in our Battery, and there are batteries from A to F, besides a supply company. Of course there is only one regiment of field artillery, but there are three of cavalry, and as many more of infantry, medical corps, and signal corps.

I am carried away with the army life. I'm glad I joined.

A week later Mr. Mundt writes: I have been here a week, and find it a fine place. I like it better and better every day; but I see one will soon go lazy as imaginable here. We have to keep on the go, but not work. I think it would kill me to do real work now! We have quite a few rides, and take care of the horses every day. The horses are not exactly saddle horses, but know where to go better than many of us men. The other day one of the non-commissioned officers got mad at a non-commissioned officer and told him to let go of the reins; and that the horse would go ahead if he just gave the command; and the horse did just perfectly. Today I had a big lumbering horse. Heavy time he came to a click he would walk through, but when he got on the other side he would look twice. Some of the men